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The flower Garden and the Orchard.

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By H. J. and OTIS BRABHAM,

PROPRIETORS.

BAMBERG NURSERIES,

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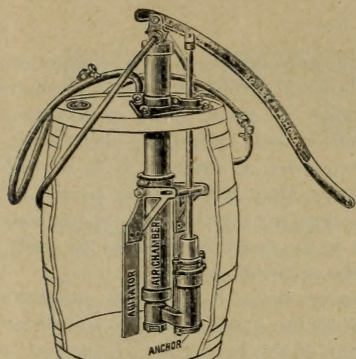


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Have You Either an Orchard or Garden?

If so, you should not be without the SOUTHERN FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWER; a publication devoted to the exclusive growth of Fruits and Vegetables, and recognized as the leading paper of its class in the Central South. We want ten thousand new subscribers on our books before June, 1902, and solely for an introduction, we will send you the SOUTHERN FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWER a whole year for only 25 cents. Regular price 50 cents.

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GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find 25 cents for one years subscription to **Southern Fruit and Truck Grower**, per your special offer. Yours truly,

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State

HOME SURROUNDINGS.

IT is not a complete home which has no flowers surrounding it. However limited the grounds, there should be some flowers, shrubbery or evergreens to brighten the view. To have a few will require no great effort or expense, although we need not expect flowers to flourish if left entirely to themselves. Something for nothing is not to be had in the flower garden, if indeed it is to be had anywhere. With a little attention and care, however, they will yield a handsome return for the time and money invested; for a home does not consist solely of the four walls of a house—a mere place to live—but of love in the heart, pictures on the walls, flowers in the garden, vines on the porch, fruit in the orchard, etc.

With many the idea prevails that where there are shade trees on the premises there can be no flowers; but a judicious arrangement by the original settler will allow both. Let the trees be planted to the sides and rear of the house, and, if desired, a hundred yards in front. These, with vines growing on the front piazza, will give ample protection from the sun's rays, and admit of a flower garden immediately in front of the house. Shade around the house should never be so dense as to prevent the purifying effects of the sunshine.

Our long southern summers are very trying, and shade trees and verandas play an important part in our ideal homes, whether in the city, town or country. A few evergreen trees will add to the appearance of the home in midwinter, but it would be a mistake to plant them exclusively. The more shade on the premises the less flowers will be possible, and vice versa. One must decide according to his taste and the size of his grounds, which shall have first place. Some will like two Lombardy poplars; one planted on either side of the house, to stand like sentinels on guard. They are suitable, too, for avenues leading to country homes. Those who are very practical will prefer to have nut bearing and fruit trees make shade for them around the house. Grape vines on piazzas will answer the same double purpose.

Plant your trees with an eye to their ultimate development; for instance, a tall growing Lombardy may be planted within ten feet of the house, oaks, maples and elms not closer than thirty feet. *Never* plant trees in rows around your house, but as nature plants them. On extensive grounds three or more tall growing trees planted in groups give a very pleasing effect. Much will be added to the beauty of country homes if grain and grass be planted in the fields around the house. Some of these fields, at least, should be inclosed with a defensive hedge. Have no more fencing around the house than possible. A high paling mars the appearance of many a garden. If a fence be necessary, however, have it of iron or wire. The first essential

to a good garden is a rich soil. If it has to be made so, the following is a good method. Broadcast heavily with stable manure in the fall and sow rye. In late winter turn under the green rye with another application of manure. In about two weeks the ground will be ready for planting. Another very good way is to sow peas in the summer and turn the vines under in the fall. Fertilize each plant, from time to time, until all are well set, with a little commercial fertilizer, being careful to mix the same thoroughly with the earth.

The laying off of the grounds is of the greatest importance, because no matter how beautiful the flowers or shrubbery, if awkwardly arranged, the garden will appear to disadvantage. In planning your garden avoid stiffness, and remember that the curve is the line of beauty. Begin with the walk from the street or road to the house. If there be anyway to prevent it, don't have this straight and in the middle

ADDENDUM.

READ BEFORE ORDERING, SURE. SEASON, 1902-1903.

It becomes necessary that we add a brief supplement to our present catalogue, inasmuch as we have a number of new plants to describe. We also mention a few fruits and flowers that we will no longer propagate. We strive to be able to supply our patrons with what is desirable in the new varieties and cull out of the old varieties (after testing) what is unfit for this section of country.

Our prices will remain the same, although many of our roses this year are grafted and ought to bring 35c each. We reduce the price of the Clematis Paniculata to 35c and take occasion to say again that it is one of the very best vines one can plant. We offer two sizes of peach trees this year. The smaller size 3 to 4 feet at 15c each; 55c for 5, \$4.50 for 50.

Add the Following Plants and Trees to Our Previous Lists:

PEACHES: **Japan Dwarf Blood.** A blood freestone of good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf growing stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction.

Mamie Ross. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous, quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

Victor. In 1897 this extraordinarily early new variety ripened its whole crop of fruit between May 8 and 16, on the originator's grounds, in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor: semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower, and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed, which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence. Well worthy of trial in the South.

Stinson's October. Large; white, with red cheek of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. Middle of October.

ROSES: **Golden Gate.** This is a beautiful free blooming and healthy Tea Rose that we can recommend to everyone desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening out into a well shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

Sunrise. One of the new Tea Roses that has proved to be not only a unique and striking novelty, but is one of the sweetest scented, freest flowering Roses on our place. The outer petals are reddish carmine shading to delicate fawn and pale salmon on inner petals, the fully expanded flower changing to pure yellow. In foliage and habit of growth closely resembles Perle des Jardins.

The Red Marechal Niel. This grand new rose is a strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form; color a pure cherry-red and sweet-scented. A splendid Rose, and destined to become very popular.

Souv. de Pres. Carnot. An excellent Rose of recent introduction that has already become a great favorite. The flower is of large size, of exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos, but very much larger and borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate, rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. An extra good garden Rose.

Balduin. (Hybrid Tea.) We believe this one of the best hardy everblooming Roses ever introduced. The color is unique, a very soft intense carmine crimson with deeper shades in the depth of the petals; in color much like American Beauty. The profusion of its bloom is truly marvelous, every shoot producing a flower. A grand addition to our list of red roses and equally valuable for winter forcing or summer bedding.

Mad de Watteville. Delightfully fragrant Rose with extra large flowers of fine shape; color white, shaded with salmon, deepening to white rose at edge of petals.

Duchess de Brabant. In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume and a remarkable profusion of bloom and foliage; color, light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

Henry M. Stanley. New. A rare shade of amber rose, delicately tinged with apricot-yellow.

Zellia Pradel. Vigorous climber. Has lovely pure white buds. Flowers are full and sweet.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. Same as K. A. Victoria except in habit of growth.

Champion. A pretty pink rose.

American Sycamore. A native shade tree of rapid growth and good proportions. 20 cents each.

We have none of the following trees and plants to offer our customers this year. Please note.

Peaches. Burke, Emma, Thurber, Crosby.

Pears. Koonce.

Plums. Ogon, Bailey, Satsuma, Wild Goose.

Roses. Bon Silence, Mad. Abel Chateny, Mad. Welch, Niphetos, Earl of Dufferin, Eugene Furst, John Hopper, and Gold of Oplin.

Miscellaneous. Japan Persimmon, Seedling Columbian Pecan. (But plenty of good native seedlings.) Japan Walnuts, Irish, Prostrata and Virginia Junipers. Red Tartarian and Glandiflora Honeysuckles, and Osage Orange.

If a customer desires any of the above plants in quantity, we can very probably secure them elsewhere for him and will take pleasure in doing so.

H. J. & O. BRABHAM, Proprietors.

of the garden. It may be in the shape of an S, if the distance be great enough. Then lay off oval beds in the bends of the S on either side. This will give a nucleus to the garden. Plan other beds and walks in the remainder of the space. A double walk in the shape of the figure 8 with two small narrow beds of pretty annuals within the lines will suit the taste of some. Another walk is made like a stretched out Z with diamond and triangular beds on the sides. A number of pretty beds **BEDS.** may be made with two stakes tied together with a strong twine, by driving one of them into the ground and marking out circles and semicircles with the other. With a little practice one will be able to make crescent, heart, oval and trifoliate beds with these. To mark out the oval bed have three stakes, two of which drive



into the ground as far apart as you wish them. Tie the other stake to the middle of a cord something over twice as long as the distance between the two stakes. Tie the two ends of this cord together and place over the stakes driven into the ground, draw tight with the other stake and mark around to form the bed. A circle with two opposite segments of one color of coleus, and two of another color, the whole being bordered with dusty miller, makes an excellent bed. If you wish to border any of your walks or drives with a hedge use the Tree Box, the best all round hedge plant in existence. The Privet is a very fast grower and is useful for dividing grounds, or hiding an ugly fence. A complete circle of Golden Honeysuckle on a low wire frame or Citrus Trifoliata around an elevated country or suburban home, is unique and beautiful. Poultry should never be kept in the back yard, but in the orchard, because with them necessarily goes the high fence; and when they learn to come into the house

they become a nuisance. If your garden is small, let all or most of your evergreens, etc., be of a dwarfish nature. Think well before you make a selection of plants, but quite a variety may be had in a small garden if the earth be made very rich. Rustic frames for climbing roses and vines are desirable and cheap. Make them of wood that will not rot quickly. There is nothing prettier than an arch over the gateway. This will be all the more attractive if made rustic.

THE FAMILY ORCHARD.

IT is surprising how much real enjoyment may be had from a very small space properly set in fruit trees, if they are well cared for. Plant so that there will be a succession of ripe fruit the year round: Nuts for the winter; berries for early spring and apples, peaches, plums, pears, etc., for summer and fall. The smaller the space the closer plant your trees and the richer make the soil.

Decide on some plan for the orchard before you set a tree. Have variety, but get the best varieties. Do not waste much space on fruit not well adapted to your section. The triangular system is a very good one, we think. It can best be explained by an illustration. Plant pear and apple trees 20 feet apart in 20 foot **THE PLAN.** rows. Now, between the rows in the centers formed by every four trees, plant peach, plum, fig or Japan persimmon trees. Between these rows may be planted grape vines. This economizes space and gives 196 trees, besides the grapes, to the acre. If the land is not strong plant the pear and apple trees 25 feet apart. Between the trees in the rows may be planted for a few years raspberries, blackberries or other small fruits; between the rows of trees and vines may be planted strawberries or vegetables, if they be fertilized very highly.

We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between the top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely **PRUNING** necessary in most cases. Therefore, prune off broken ends of roots (a **AND** smooth surface granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one **PLANTING.** broken off); cut back the top to about one half the previous season's growth. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth well packed.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

Our observation and experience lead us to the conclusion that while planting may be done in the southern states at any time, from the first heavy killing frost in autumn to early spring, the best season for fruit and shade trees is late fall and early winter.

In planting make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil well mixed with a little manure should be used to cover the roots, but care should be taken not to allow heating manures to come in direct contact with the roots. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the holes are partially filled. See that the ground is firmly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. After the holes have been nearly filled, put in more manure and level

off with more earth. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. Tie so that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good way is to drive two stakes and confine the tree between cloth bands stretched from stake to stake. Always remove labels.

Stake off the ground for the orchard as you wish the rows to run, and turn under the land so that the "dead furrow" may be used to plant the trees in. Check across these "lands" with the plow and plant at the intersections, being careful to get the trees in exact line. If you know how to trim trees properly, get the smaller size; if not, let your purchase be of the large size trees already headed out by the nurseryman. Trim trees sufficiently high that the fruit will be out of the reach of chickens. There are various theories about pruning. One is that trees should be trimmed in summer by pinching out the top buds. The method most commonly practiced, however, is the cutting away in the spring just before the buds swell, of one-half or one-third of the last year's growth. Whatever method is used the object should be to make the tree stocky, so that the weight of the fruit will not bend and break the limbs; at the same time the limbs should not be so crowded as to exclude light and air.

The orchard should be planted near the house, and protected from the ravages of cattle. Nursery stock, as cheap as it is, is expensive feed for live stock. Pigs or poultry may be kept in an orchard to advantage. The former will eat the rotten and diseased fruit as it falls; and the poultry, especially geese, will keep

CARE AND CULTIVATION.

the grass down. It is a great mistake to allow grass and weeds to grow in the orchard, until the trees have made several years growth, at least. Cultivate thoroughly but don't let the plow run so close as to bruise the trees. While the trees are young it will be necessary to give them several hoeings during the season.

A great mistake most persons make is in allowing their trees to overbear. Have the courage to thin out the fruit and thereby save your trees and obtain a better quality of fruit

Keep a map of your orchard by all means. It will be a source of satisfaction to you when the trees come into bearing.

Spray your trees if you want choice fruit. For information on the subject write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 38, "Spraying for Fruit Diseases," and for No. 19, "Important Insecticides," and Nos. 87 and 124, Farmers Bulletins, for other horticultural information.

THE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD.

TO succeed at raising fruit for market one must possess push and perseverance, and some knowledge of the business obtained from others or by actual experience. The commercial orchardist must know the demands of the markets and seek to meet them. He should know when and how to plant, fertilize and cultivate, when to gather the fruit, and how to pack it. If you are in a section where little or no fruit is planted for market, it is a good plan to get the neighbors to go in with you in planting acreage sufficient to get carload rates when the fruit is ready to ship. However, good money is often made by small growers who ship to nearby markets. Go slow on novelties and untested varieties. It is a good idea to plant cotton or vegetables between the rows for the first three or four years. Whatever you do, have the orchard cultivated and kept free of weeds and grass. Much that we have said in regard to the family orchard applies to a commercial orchard as

well. While rich lands generally give the best results; still, old worn out or nut grass lands may be used for the purpose of orcharding to great advantage. In case of these the orchard should not be cultivated (but allowed to rest) the second or third year. For Farmers Bulletin No. 33, "Peach Growing For Market," write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Important Suggestions to Our Customers.

The ideal condition of business affairs is "every man his own agent." There is many a tree now growing which would not have been in existence had it not been for the agent; but he must live, and you must pay his commission, which is the difference between his price and a catalogue price. See? After trying both methods we have decided to sell exclusively through the catalogue and give our patrons the benefit of *reduced prices*. If you need nursery stock, either ornamental or in the line of fruit, don't wait until an agent comes along and forces you to buy, but make your selection from our catalogue and order *now*.

Our Terms.—Send remittance with order, please. At the prices named in this catalogue we could not afford to send out stock on any other condition, except to express it C. O. D., and then one-half of the amount must accompany the order. As to our reliability we take pleasure in referring you to Bamberg Banking Company or to Dunn's or Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies.

By Ordering Early our patrons have the advantage of selection from unbroken lists of varieties. It is impossible for any nursery to know to a certainty what the wants of its customers will be, and all therefore propagate too much of some varieties and not enough of others.

We Therefore Substitute, unless otherwise instructed, when the variety is exhausted, and with some kind that will fill our customer's wants as nearly as we can judge. If no substitution is allowed we will cheerfully refund the amount sent.

If the Customer is a lady she should sign herself Mrs. or Miss to avoid confusion, and always sign the same name. In ordering kindly use the order sheet hereto attached.

Should You Receive two or more catalogues alike, which sometimes occurs, have the kindness to present such as you do not need to others who will likely want plants. By so doing, confer a double favor. We will also feel thankful for your recommendation of our establishment to your friends.

Club Orders.—We will be pleased to receive these and give same our prompt attention. **Get your neighbor to place his order with yours**, and thus secure reduced rates on five or more of a kind. We can give no reduction on mixed orders, such as three pears and two apples, but the reduction holds good on five different kinds of apples, pears, etc. We always reward party sending us such orders with one or more premiums of our own selection.

Send Money by Postal or Express Money Order, Registered Letter or by Draft on New York.

We Cannot Guarantee Plants to Live, because there are too many persons who do not give them the proper attention, but we do guarantee them to be true to name and properly packed. We are not infallible, however, and are therefore liable to make mistakes. If any stock sent out by us proves to be untrue to name we will gladly correct the error or refund the money.

How to Ship.—Unless the order is large we advise that stock be shipped by express. The express companies allow 20 per cent. off of merchandise rate on all nursery stock. The speedy delivery of plants by these companies makes up for the difference between freight and express rates, if there be any. We do not send plants by mail.

To Our Friends, Patrons and Others.

“My son, when thou hast nothing else to do, stick in a tree.
It will be growing while you are sleeping.”—*Poor Richard's Almanac.*

In presenting this edition of our catalogue we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the patronage we have received for the past few years, and to reason with you why you should continue or begin to send us your orders for nursery stock. **We cater for southern trade only**, and propagate those plants that are adapted to the south. We are southern people ourselves and are striving honestly to meet the needs and demands of the people of this section along the line of fruit trees, flowers, etc.

We do not ask patronage of Southern people for sentimental reasons, but because we believe we can make it to their interest.

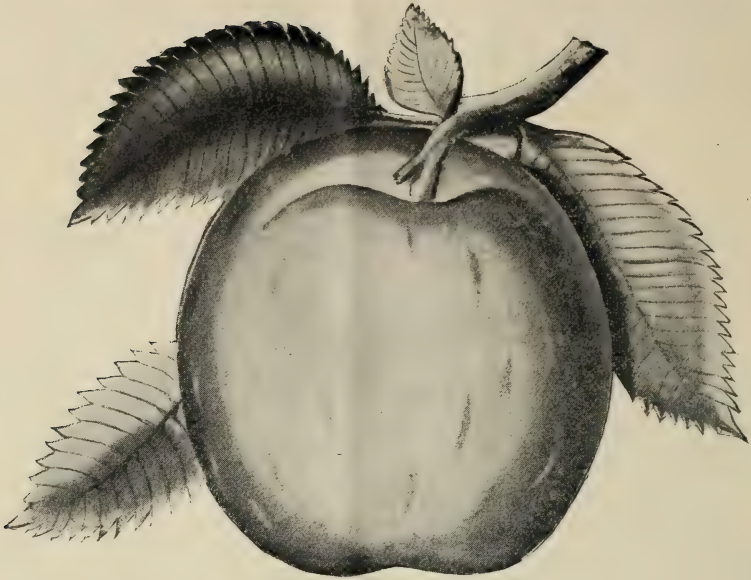
Stock shipped from the North or West is liable to become dry in transit and thereby injured.

The saving in express and freight rates is another important item to be considered.

Our primary object is to send out **healthy and vigorous stock, true to name**. After this is accomplished we propose to make the price as low as is consistent with the quality of the stock.

H. J. and OTIS BRABHAM,
Proprietors.

APPLES.



YATES.

"The fruit of Eve, receive and cleave,
And taste the flesh therein :
A wholesome food ; for man 'tis good,
That once for man was sin.
And since 'tis sweet, why, pluck and eat.
The Lord will have it so ;
For that which Eve did grieve, believe
Hath wrought its all of woe—
Then eat the apple !"

PRICE OF TREES :

	Each	Per 5	Per 50
Standards, 1 year old, 3 to 5 feet, single stem.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$4 00
Standards, 2 years old, well branched.....	20	65	6 00

⚡ We make no charge for boxes and packing, and the above prices are f. o. b. Bamberg.

We can, and should endeavor to, grow more Apples. It is a very useful fruit and, with more attention and care we, even in the Gulf states, might have an abundant supply throughout the whole season.

We give below the season of ripening of each variety, with due allowance corresponding with difference of latitude and elevation.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red. Yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant. Tree is a splendid grower. June.

Carolina Red June. This is one of the best southern Apples. It is an abundant bearer and a profitable orchard fruit. Tree an upright, vigorous grower. Fruit medium size; flesh very white, tender, juicy, with a subacid flavor. June.

Early Harvest. Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

Early May. Ripens among the earliest, the tree being healthy and productive. May 20 to June 1.

Horse. Large, roundish; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red in the sun; flesh yellow, acid and tender. July to August.

Sweet June, or High-top Summer Sweet. An old variety, highly prized. Tree hardy, very productive. Fruit medium; flesh yellowish, very sweet, but not very juicy, although pleasant and rich; very good. July.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis. This is a fine winter Apple. Juicy, with subacid flavor. Is an abundant bearer and very healthy; keeps well. October 1.

Equinately. A profitable, popular southern variety. Very large, oblate; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich, subacid and juicy. September.

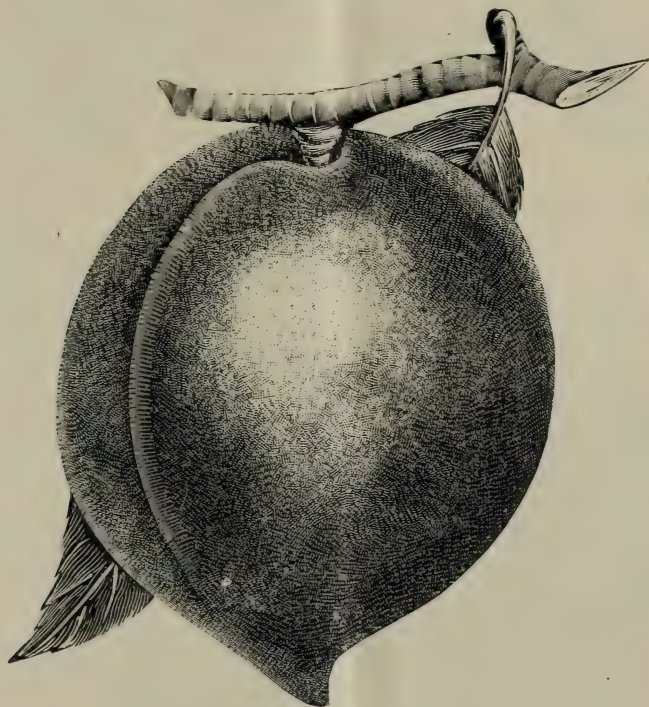
Mangum. Medium; yellow, overspread with red; crisp, juicy and delicious. Fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best. October.

Shockley. Medium, conical; yellow, overspread with bright red; flesh juicy and crisp. Vigorous, bearing heavy, yearly crops; best in sandy loam. Valuable for preserving, etc. November.

Winesap. Medium to large; red; firm, subacid. Tree an excellent grower; good keeper. September.

Yates. Originated in Fayette county, Ga. Tree a very upright grower and great bearer. Flesh white, sometimes stained next the skin, tender, juicy, pleasant, subacid; a good keeper. October 15.


PEACHES.



SNEED.

PRICE OF TREES :

	Each	Per 5	Per 50
4 to 6 feet	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$5 00

 We make no charge for boxes and packing, and the above prices are f. o. b. Bamberg.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, makes Peach-growing extremely profitable.

We use stones of natural fruit in growing the Peach, and this, with our very favorable climate, enables us to produce trees which, for health and vigor, are unsurpassed. When Peach stock is grown from seed of budded trees, it is much more liable to disease, and is not supposed to live as long. The Peach will grow on almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—Plants received in good condition and very satisfactory. Thanks for extras.
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17, 1900.

Yours truly, W. M. HARTZ.

PEACHES.

SNEED. Is one of the finest of Peaches, and ripens about five days earlier than the Alexander. It is a seedling of the Chinese. Cling, and has all the good qualities of its parent.

ALEXANDER. Fruit medium to large; bright color and excellent quality; one of the best early Peaches. Last of May.

TRIUMPH. Earliest yellow Peach in the world. Good market variety; large size and of excellent flavor; has a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. About June 15.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, washed with red; juicy, subacid; very good. Freestone. Last of June.

Champion. Very large; white, with red cheek; sweet and delicious. Freestone. July 1.

Foster. Very large, uniform in size; bright yellow, almost covered with carmine; melting, juicy and well flavored. Freestone. July 1 to 10.

Amelia. This fine Peach originated in Orangeburg County, S. C., and is known also as the Stroman Peach. Very large, conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor; excellent for home consumption. Freestone. July 1 to 10.

LADY INGOLD. Resembles Early Crawford; of better quality, a few days earlier; superior for canning. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly. Very productive; a standard market sort. Freestone. July 1 to 10.

General Lee. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and of high flavor. Clingstone. July 10.

Chinese Cling. Large; very productive, but in some locations inclined to rot. July 10.

EARLY RIVERS. Large; light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily when ripe. The most beautiful of early Peaches. Freestone. July 15.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles much in shape, color and quality. One of the lead-

ing market varieties, and excellent for table use. Freestone. July 15 to 31.

Burke. Clingstone of excellent flavor. Flesh creamy. Large. July.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

ELBERTA. Very large; skin golden yellow when exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine-grained, juicy, rich, sweet, and splendidly flavored. Tree very prolific; presents a handsome appearance, and is of more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and is one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other Peach. Middle to last of July.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; yellowish-white, with red cheek; melting and juicy; truly delicious. July 20.

EMMA. Very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy; quality best. Freestone. It follows immediately after Elberta, and is said to be as good a shipper as that variety, and better in quality.

STUMP THE WORLD. Very large, with bright cheek, juicy and of good flavor. Very productive; is a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but free. Of good quality and very large. Last of July.

Crosby. Medium, round; yellow, with crimson splashes—very attractive; flesh yellow, juicy, mild subacid, rich. Regarded as valuable principally for the unusual hardness of its fruit-buds. An abundant and regular bearer.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; sweet, and of excellent flavor. Origin, Georgia. Freestone. About September 1. Very desirable on account of its very late ripening.

Henrietta, or Heath Late White. Large; oval, with sharp apex; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet, and of good aroma. A fine Peach. Ripens last of September.

Everbearing. Said to bear fruit nearly three months in succession. Of the Indian Blood type. July and August.

PEARS.

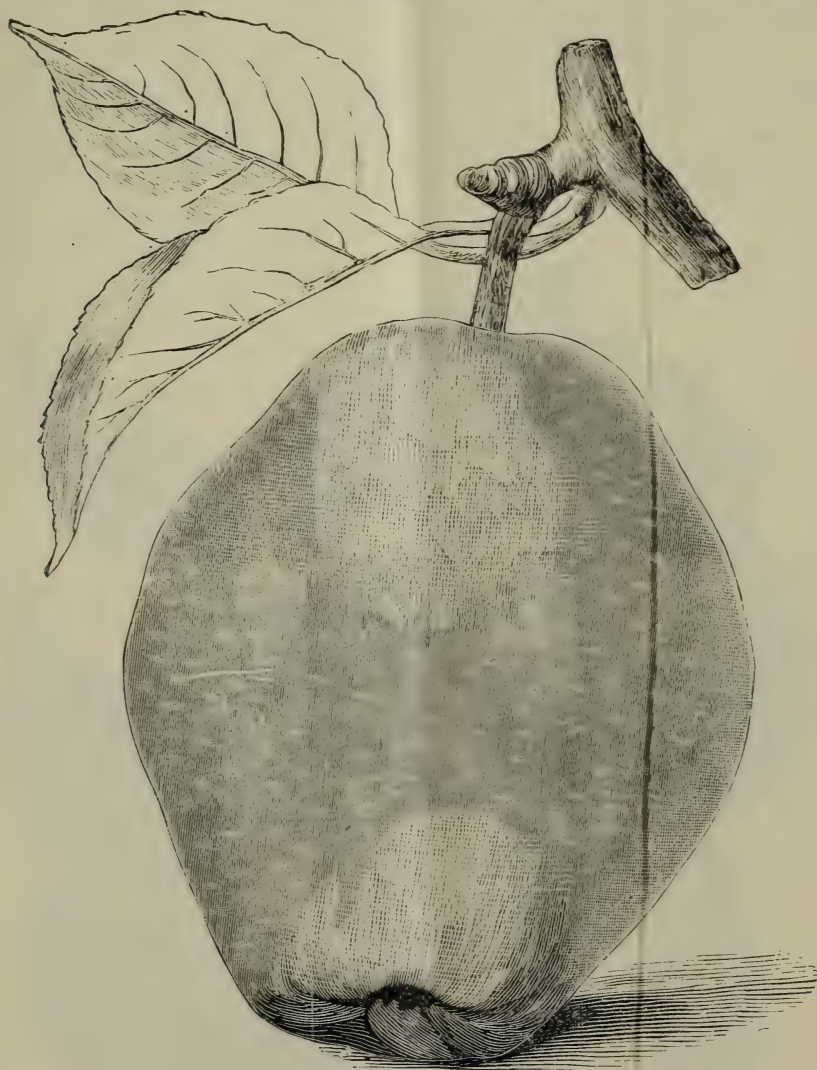
PRICE OF TREES:

	Each	Per 5	Per 50
One year old, single stem, 3 to 5 feet.....	\$0 20	\$0 90	\$7 50
One year old—branched.....	25	1 00	8 50

This most delicious fruit can be had in great abundance with proper care. The Pear tree is almost perfectly hardy, with the exception of blight, and if we could watch them closely, cutting off and burning all affected limbs as it appears, the spread of the disease would be in a large measure prevented.

The Pear should be planted on thoroughly drained soil, which, if not rich, should

be made so. There is no better manure for this tree than wood ashes, well forked in at the extremities of the roots. As a general rule, Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Late summer and fall varieties should be gathered from one to two weeks before maturity, and winter varieties before frost sets in. The fruit should be lifted from the tree with the hand, so as not to bruise it, and placed in a cool, dry room.



KIEFFER.

✓ **Bartlett.** Large; buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. A regular and profuse bearer. July.

Garber. Is much like the Kieffer, except that it bears earlier; the connecting link between the Le Conte and Kieffer. It is a

little later than the Le Conte, of better flavor, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms later (enabling it to escape more late spring frost), and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area. The Garber does not make as large trees as Le Conte.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white; brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality best, when thoroughly ripe. Strong grower; begins to bear when three or four years old, and is immensely productive. As a fall Pear, it is the most profitable yet introduced, and its productiveness is wonderful. Being almost immune from blight, it is one of the very best Pears we can plant. Ripens September to October. Write for prices on 500 or more.

Le Conte. Is a thrifty, heavy bearer; fruit of variable qualities, very large and showy. A good shipper, and so far has been the

most profitable Pear grown. July. Store in barrels or kegs to days before eating.

The Koonce. A chance seedling found on an old farm in Illinois. It is very handsome, and ripens about June 15. It does not rot at the core, and is the best early Pear; it is very productive, and of a delicious quality seldom found in an early Pear. To the fruit-growers of the South the Koonce should prove very valuable; its vigorous growth, with heavy foliage, should enable it to endure the hot climate, while its late blooming will insure for it abundant crops.



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

PLUMS.

PRICE OF TREES:

	Each	Per 5	Per 50
One year old	\$0 20	\$0 75	\$6 00
Two years old	25	1 00	8 00

We are of the opinion that this rich and luscious fruit does not receive the care and attention that its value demands. The fruit of the Japanese sorts is mostly large, flesh firm, of excellent quality, and with very small pits. The fruit keeps and ships well. Our list gives a succession from the earliest to the latest.

Abundance or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin yellow, ground heavily washed purplish carmine, with a darker cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality; cling. A strong, upright grower; the tree has a tendency to over-bear. Best of the Japan Plums with us. Should be planted largely for market. Ripens about June 30.

Burbank. A valuable Plum in general character, very much like the Abundance, but of deeper color and later season. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with a lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous, and begins to bear, usually, at two years old. Fruit rots badly. July 20.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped; sweet and juicy, with remarkably small pit; rich yellow. August 1.

Hale. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, slightly subacid; cling. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated by Luther Burbank, who values it for its excellent quality and late ripening, when good fruit is scarce. August.

Ogon. Large, round, with deep suture; golden yellow; not juicy, but firm, and keeps well; hardy; June. Good Plum.

Red June or Red Nagate. Large, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy, subacid, damson-flavored; cling; good. Very prolific; good for market. June 20.

Bailey or Chabot. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; cling. Valuable for table, market and drying. Maturity end of July.

Satsuma, or Blood-Red Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, and well-flavored; quality very good. Tree vigorous. One of the best varieties for this section. July 15

Willard. Medium; skin dark red; flesh yellow and firm, Sweet, and altogether a fine Plum; very early. June.

Wickson. A cross between the Kelsey and Burbank. Luther Burbank, of California, originated it, and says of it: "Of all the many thousand plums which I have fruited, this one so far stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." The original tree sold for \$2,500. It ripens just after the Burbank.

Wild Goose. Very large; deep red, beautiful; one of the best of native Plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the genuine is very large and deep red in color, and ripens about June 15.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

The Persimmon is rather tender, and late frosts are its greatest drawback. All of the old nurserymen, however, pronounce it a success for the cotton growing belts of the southern states. The Japan Persimmon should be cultivated very little after fruit sets, as much cultivation causes fruit to drop off. It bears at an early age, and is wonderfully productive. The fruit should be gathered before frost. Some of the varieties will keep nearly all the winter. The flesh is soft, rich and sound, with a slight flavor of our native Persimmon. There should be two or three trees in every orchard. We have several varieties grown on native stock. Price of trees, 35 cents each.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—The fine roses bought of you all lived and grew beautifully. Those bought from northern nurseries were invariably delicate and frequently died after the most careful attention. There is no place like South Carolina for anything, when the right men are in charge.

Please send me 500 Brandywine plants at the proper time, and oblige.

CAMERON, S. C., June 5, 1901.

Yours very truly,

JAS. M. MOSS.

PECANS.

This fine nut is now on a "boom," as people are realizing what handsome profits can be made on a small orchard of choice trees, and it has this great advantage over perishable fruit: It can be harvested at leisure times and sold by sample, with no risk or commission man's profit to come out. A Pecan orchard is the best life insurance in the world. The trees are not subject to disease, and are said to live 600 years. The Pecan is also useful as a shade tree. It will flourish in any soil where the hickory grows. Land in south Georgia, with twenty year old trees on it, is worth \$1,000 per acre. If interested in Pecan growing, write for our leaflet "About Pecans." We send samples of our nuts at 25 cents be remitted as a guarantee that they will be returned.



Columbian, or Pride of the Coast. This is the largest nut we have yet seen—and we have seen quite a number of varieties. It is named in honor of the great Columbian Exposition where it took first prize. The nuts, as they come from the tree, weigh from 30 to 40 to the pound. The shell is not as thin as some others, but the meat is good quality. Grafted trees, \$1.00 each. Seedlings 60 cents each; \$25 for 50.

Native Soft Shell. 45 to 60 to the pound. This Pecan grows near our nurseries and we know it to be first-class. These seedlings should not be confused with many that are being offered from small nuts.

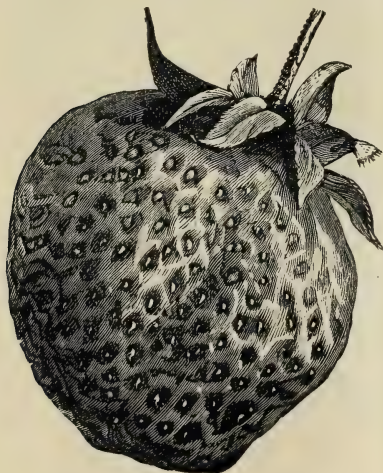
	Each	Per 5	Per 50
One year, 8 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$4 00
Two years, 18 to 36 inches	20	75	6 00
Two years, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	1 00	9 00

WALNUTS.

English Walnuts.....35 cents each.
Japan Walnuts, 2 years old.....50 cents each.

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira Nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel, 35 cents.

STRAWBERRIES.



BRANDYWINE.

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted to garden purposes. A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable, but with proper culture and manure, any soil not too wet or dry may be made to yield large crops. For garden culture, set plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and for field culture in rows 3 feet apart and 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils, and all have perfect blossoms. The S. C. Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C., has a Bulletin on Strawberries.

Price, 50 cents per 100 ; \$2.00 per 500.

Brandywine. It is vigorous and hardy, and succeeds in all soils, doing well even on poor soil, and responding well to high manuring and cultivation. It suffers least

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIR:—The trees which I got from you last year are doing nicely.
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 5, 1890.

F. H. McMASTER.

of all from drought, because its enormous root growth enables it to draw moisture from deep and far. And moisture is more essential to the strawberry than cultivation and manuring combined. It stands frost better, owing to its habit of blooming over such a long period of time. If one or even several frosts should come and kill all the blooms open, there are always enough left to make a large crop of berries.

Excelsior. It is the earliest berry of real value ever introduced, ripening its whole crop very early, before the markets are glutted and while prices are high. The whole crop is picked and sold before most varieties classed as early begin to ripen at all, and therefore does not conflict with general strawberry picking. A grower can plant his regular acreage in strawberries of other varieties—as many as his picking force can handle—and still plant as many extra acres in Excelsior as he pleases. This is an extremely important consideration.

Gandy. Wide and favorably known as a general purpose, very late berry. Classes as strictly fancy on all markets owing to its large size and magnificent color. Money is being made on Gandy from Maine to Florida, and especially in the West.

Howell. To perfect healthiness of plant the Howell adds unsurpassed productiveness. The berries are of the very largest size, well colored and fairly firm, but not so firm as Brandywine. It never fails. It is also a good table berry. Ripens mid-season.

Hoffman. Very large. Stands the southern summers well; quality very good. Is remarkably successful in the coast region. Origin, Charleston, S. C.

Lady Thompson. Early, and a prolific bearer; large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and the berries are of regular size; the quality is of the best; firm and sweet.

GRAPES.

The Grape ranks among the most valuable of fruits. It comes so quickly into bearing, requires such a small amount of space, and is so easily cared for, that no one need be denied the luxury of an abundance of good grapes. The soil for grapes should be dry, deep and rich. The cultivation should be shallow, so as not to disturb the small roots near the surface. They should be pruned after the leaves drop off in fall or before the sap starts in the spring. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and 6 to 8 feet in the row. Shorten the roots at the time of planting to 4 or 5 inches and the tops to only three buds, set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one to grow. The second year cut this with care back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to three feet and train to a stake or trellis, leaving three or four branches to grow at the top. Leave a little more wood each year.

A picket fence running east and west with the posts on the north side, makes a good support for grape vines. Run three strands of No. 14 galvanized wire on the post and allow the vines to grow on these. By so doing you utilize space perhaps unoccupied, save erection of posts and shield the vines and fruit from the hot sun.

Price, 60 cents for five.



BRIGHTON.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—Trees received all right; very much pleased with them. Much obliged for the extras.
NEWBERRY, S. C., February 11, 1901.

MRS. JOHN H. WICKER.

Brighton. An excellent Grape; bunch large, well formed, compact; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality. Early.

Catawba. A standard sort of good quality, and in favorable locations very valuable. Late.

Concord. Large, blue-black bunch; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable Grapes for general cultivation.

Ives' Seedling. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. Early.

Niagara. White; bunch very large and handsome, compact; berries large; skin thin and tough; sweet, good; early.

MUSCADINE TYPE. Each vine will ultimately require an arbor 25 x 25 feet. It should be about 6½ feet high and constructed of durable timber. Train the vine to a stake the first year and to a single stem. This type can only be pruned with safety in the fall after the leaves have fallen. Regular bearers.

Scuppernong. Free from all diseases. Fine for wine and family use.

Thomas. Belongs to same family as Scuppernong, and matures a little earlier. Regarded by some as being superior to any of the type.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries, which are black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

MULBERRIES.



HICKS' MULBERRY.

The value of Mulberries as food for hogs and poultry is beginning to be as staple to the farmer as home-spun and calico are to a dry goods merchant. Many farmers have, and are, planting, large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose. We grow only one variety, **Hicks' Everbearing**, and that fills the bill. No description is needed; everybody knows it. Trees 5 to 7 feet, \$1 for 5. 25 cents each.

FIGS.

Price, 20 cents each; 75 cents for 5.

Brown Turkey. Sweet and prolific. The most reliable and hardy variety for open ground culture.

Celestial. One of the best varieties grown in the South. Fruit small but very sweet.

Large Blue. Very large, blue. This is the best Fig we know of for the coast region.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—The trees were received in good condition and are doing nicely. However, we have had the worst drought we have ever had, and one or two of the trees have died on that account.
FAYETTE, MO. W. H. HURT.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE home that has no flowers, no shrubbery and no shade trees, has no such hallowed memory to bring back those who wander from its walls, as the one with well kept grounds, large or small, with beautiful evergreens, flowers and shade trees. Aside from the pleasure of having trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a home with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by ornamental trees, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

Our stock of ornamental trees and plants comprises the most popular and well-tried varieties. They are all grown with the greatest care, the evergreens frequently transplanted, and all prepared for successful removal.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CATALPA.

Speciosa. Upright and symmetrical in growth. Blossoms are quite pretty and borne in profusion; a very vigorous grower. Valuable tree for shade and timber. 8 to 10 feet, 35 cents each.



SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE.

MAPLE.

Silver-Leaved. Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. One of the most rapid growers; hardy and easily transplanted. Where immediate effect or shade is wanted, it is one of the best. Largely used for street and park planting. Our trees are very fine. 6 to 8 feet high, 25 cents each; \$1 for 5; \$9 for 50.

Negundo. (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder.) Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembles the ash. 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cents each; \$1 for 5; \$9 for 50.



UMBRELLA TREE.

AMERICAN ELM.

This popular tree is a rapid grower, long-lived, attains enormous size, and is one of the finest for avenues. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each; \$1 for 5; \$9 for 50.

POPLARS (Populus.)

Lombardy. A native of Europe, remarkable for its erect and vigorous growth, and for its tall, spire-like form. 6 to 8 feet high 25 cents each; \$1 for 5; 8 to 12 feet, 35 cts.

POPLAR—Con.

Carolina. A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth; pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for parks. It is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents each; \$1 for 5.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

One of the most remarkable trees of recent introduction. The foliage is dark purple, and retains its color very late in the season; the fruit is also purple and handsome. Fruit second quality, good for cooking purposes and can be eaten by spoiling a good deal of sugar. It is quite an ornamental tree, and every one should have one or more around his home. Most desi-

table of all purple-leaved trees. Ripens June 15. 25 cents each.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE.

(*Melia Azadarach umbraculiformis*)

A very beautiful, distinct, sub-variety of the "China Tree," or "Pride of India," forming, naturally, a dense, spreading, regular head, resembling a gigantic spread umbrella. Originated in Texas. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each; \$1 for 5.

SALIX (Willow.)

Babylonica (Common Weeping.) Its bright green foliage and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. 25 cents each.

EVERGREENS AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.**(CONIFEROUS AND BROAD-LEAVED.)**

In transplanting Evergreens, great care must be exercised. The roots should be kept moist, for when once dry their chances for living are lessened. A good plan is to place cow manure above the roots after the trees have been covered with 3 or 4 inches of rich top soil. This will serve as a mulch, and as a form of liquid manuring when the rains come. Evergreens should be shaded for the first year, and the ground around them well worked.

ARBORVITÆ.

There are two types of this genus, that of the western hemisphere being called **Thuja**, and of the eastern **Biota**.



ROSEDALE (Hybrid.)

Compacta (Thuja). Compact variety, with a conical head of bright green color; perfectly hardy. A native of Japan; very fine; ultimate height 8 to 10 feet. 50 cents each.

Biota aurea nana. A new variety, originated on the grounds of the P. J. Berckmans Company, which says of it: "Of very

dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots." Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cents.

Hovey's Golden (Hoveyi). A seedling from the American. A perfectly hardy, distinct, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a beautiful object, singly or in hedge. 50 cents.

Rosedale (Hybrid.) An exceedingly handsome evergreen from Japan with light bluish green foliage. Splendid for hedges. Hardy, greatly admired. A cross between an arborvitæ and a retinispora. Something new. 50 cents each.

CEDAR, DEODAR (*Cedrus Deodara*.)

A native of the Himalaya mountains. It is perfectly hardy here, and one of the most beautiful evergreen trees. Attains a height of 40 feet. Large size, 75 cents.

JUNIPER.

Irish (Hibernica). Very erect, and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; quite a pretty tree, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite, and deservedly so. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. 50 cents each.

Prostrata. A trailing tree of great beauty, and the finest of all the trailing section. Fine for cemeteries. 50 cents each.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). A very hardy tree with deep green foliage. Grows to be quite a large tree. 35 cents each.

PINE (Pinus Massoniana).

A Japanese variety, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; leaves long and glaucous green. A valuable tree for the South. 35c. each.



CEDAR DEODAR.

OLEA FRAGRANS.

(Tea, or Sweet Olive.)

This is one of the most desirable shrubs that we know of. It blooms continuously during the fall months, and frequently during our mild winters. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing odor. 35 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA.

Grandiflora. The most magnificent of all flowering evergreen trees; has white flowers of great size, and very fragrant. The Edisto River, about three miles from our nursery, is one of the homes of this grand tree. There they grow in their primitive state, the kings of the southern broad-leaved evergreen trees. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open ground grown plants. 24 inches, 50 cents each; 36 to 48 inches, 75 cents each.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 3 year grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub), A very popular evergreen shrub. Perfectly hardy South if protected from both heat and cold for one year after transplanting. The flowers emit a delightful banana fragrance early in spring. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cents each.

DEUTZIA.

Double White, Double Pink and Fortune.
25 cents each.

ELÆAGNUS (Japan Oleaster).

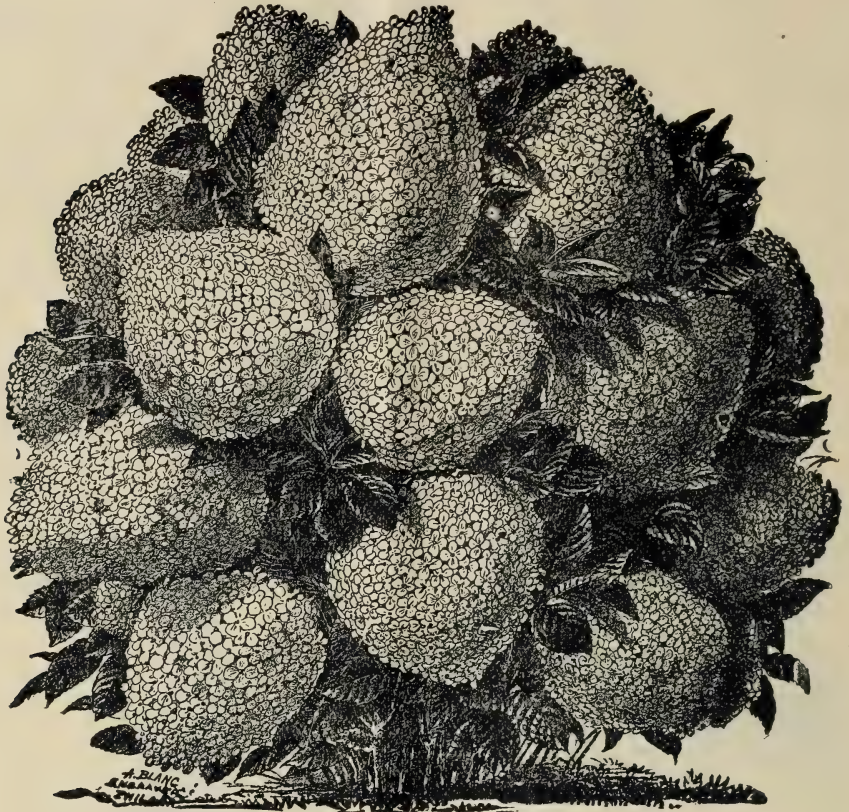
These are very attractive and beautiful shrubs, and we cannot too highly recommend them. They are very hardy, and are not affected by either heat or cold. The variegated foliage is exceedingly showy, and renders the shrub a very desirable ornamental. 75 cents each.



IRISH JUNIPER.

HYDRANGEA.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is the best of our hardy ornamental shrubs. Very vigorous and healthy. Its size, when grown, is from 5 to 6 feet; leaves large, and of handsome appearance; flowers white, changing to pink, and borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long. Blooms in August and September. The Hydrangea is a plant of decidedly superior quality, attractive, and almost indispensable for showy locations. Large plants, 35 cents each.



HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA—Con.

Otaksa. Flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil. 25c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub; vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white in May. 25 cents each.

Grandiflora. Pink. 25 cents.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

This is a hardy variety of Lemon, and is an ornamental flowering plant. The plant attains the height of 10 to 15 feet; is very bushy and thorny. The foliage is retained very late in the fall. Flowers appear early in the spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes the plant very showy. Its advantages as a hedge plant are its natural, dense habit of growth and the abundance of its sharp thorns. 25 cents each.

SPIRÆA.

20 cents each.

Billardii. A charming bush, that has large panicles of deep rose-colored flowers. May and June.

Callosa Superba. Rosy white, free bloomer. Dwarf.

Van Houtte's (*S. Houttei*). The most showy of all the *Spiræas*, and one of the

very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is rather a tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches, that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Flowers pure white, growing in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes 1 or 2 feet long. This is one of the hardiest of all the *Spiræas*.

Callosa alba. Of dwarf habit. Makes a good border. Blooms all summer.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

20 Cents Each.



TIGER GRASS.

These are not as well known as they should be. They are very useful for breaking up the stiffness of ordinary ornamental planting, and are quite showy in a garden.

Eulalia Japonica. A variegated ornamental grass from Japan, resembling the Ribbon Grass when young, but very showy when older.

E Japonica zebrina (Tiger Grass.) Of same habit as the above, but the long leaves are striped crosswise with gold bands.

Isolepis glauca. A beautiful, dwarf-growing kind; quite a little gem.

Pampas Grass (*Gynerium*). Grows in large tufts 4 to 5 feet high; flower stalks in 6 to 12 feet high, with silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in ordinarily rich soil.

Arundo donax versicolor. Hardy perennial; grows 10 feet, with pretty striped foliage. A very handsome ornamental grass.

HARDY CLIMBERS.**AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.**

(Boston Ivy.)

This is one of the finest climbers we know of for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is a beautiful, hardy climbing vine. 25 cents.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

(Japan Akebia.)

A singular climbing plant; fine foliage, peculiar flowers. 25 cents.

CLEMATIS or VIRGIN'S BOWER.

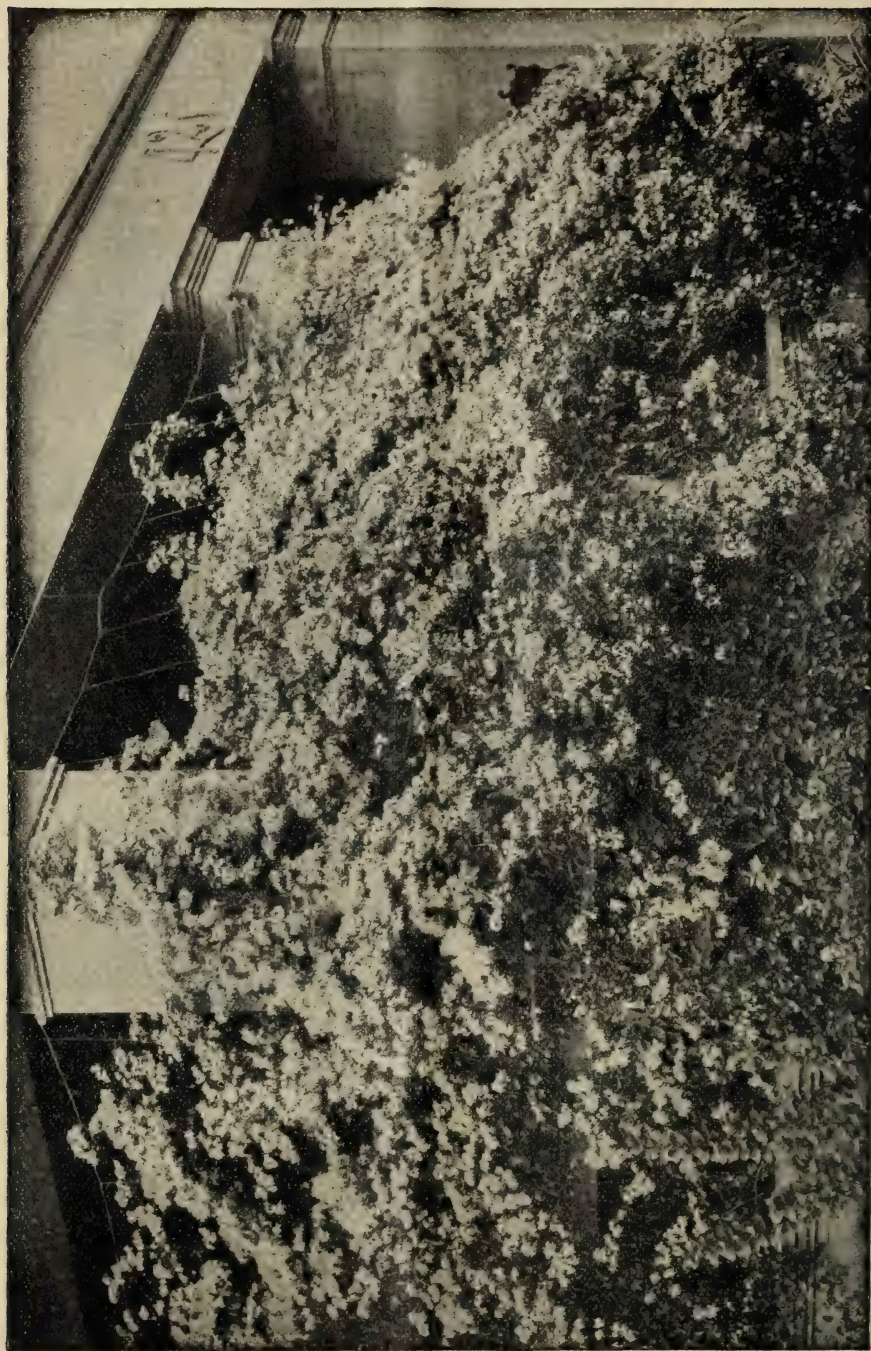
Paniculata. A beautiful and rapid-growing climber which, in a very brief time, will cover any ordinary veranda, if properly cared for. The flowers are small, pure white and delightfully fragrant, and are

Messrs. H. J. and Otis Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS.—Of the sixteen hundred and fifty peach trees bought of you, we are pleased to state that only five died. Many of the number bore fruit the first year, and all are growing rapidly and doing well

ALLEDALE, S. C., May 27, 1901.

W. A. ALL, JR.
LEROY WILSON, JR.

*CLEMATIS PANICULATA.*

CLEMATIS—Con.

borne in enormous masses, almost concealing the foliage. Entirely free from blight, and regarded as a great acquisition. The *Paniculata* so far surpasses all other varieties tested by us, we have decided to offer no other, although we have some. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE.

Lagerstrœmia Indica. We have no more effective flowering trees than these in this climate. They begin to bloom in July, and continue two months. 25 cents each.

DUSTY MILLER.

A very showy foliage plant, suitable for edging, and of easy cultivation. Name indicates color. 25 cents for 5.

GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE.

Aurea Reticulata. A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. Very fine. 25 cents each.

IVY, IRISH.

(*Hedera Canariensis*.)

Too well known to be described. 15 cents each.

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew.)

Of bushy habit; foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet. 75 cents.

JESSAMINE.

Naked-flowered (*Jasimum nudiflorum*). Blooms very early in the spring, the yellow flowers disposed along the slender green branches before the foliage appears. 15 cents each.

Common White. Very fragrant; a beautiful and popular little vine. 15 cents.

Confederate. This is the prettiest evergreen vine we know of; it has a beautiful small white flower, and is a very good grower. Severe winters, sometimes, even in the Gulf States, kill it down, but usually it springs up from its roots, and in a year or two is as pretty as ever. 25 cents each.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis purpurea. A fine climber, producing in early spring large racemes of purple, pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower, 25 cents each.

Sinensis alba. A white-flowered variety; beautiful. 25 cents.

HEDGE PLANTS.**BOX.**

Tree Box (*Buxus sempervirens*). A fine, small evergreen, with dark green leaves. It can be trained in any desirable shape by shearing. This is undoubtedly the plant for hedges. It endures pruning or shearing better than any of the hedge plants, and is also much prettier. Very compact. Finest hedge in the world. Our Mr. H. J. Brabham has a perfect hedge of this variety, some of it planted out fourteen years ago, and it is about 4 feet high. There are about 500 or 600 feet of this hedge, and it is the admiration of all who see it. Grows in either sandy or clay soil. Plant 18 inches apart; for a quick hedge 12 inches. Single specimens, large size, 25 cents each, 6 to 10 inches high, \$2.50 for 50.

Golden Variegated Box (*B. sempervirens*). Beautifully marked with yellow. Plants 6 inches high, 35 cents each.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA.

A glossy-leaved, very handsome shrub; exceptionally fine for planting singly or for hedges; easily trimmed into any desired form, and richly repays good treatment. 25 cents each; \$2.50 for 50.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET.

(*Ligustrum Amurense*.)

A rapid-growing shrub; bears white flowers, and retains its bright green color through almost the entire year. It adapts itself to almost any soil. A good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Plants may be set 18 inches apart in ordinary soil; in very rich soil, 18 to 24 inches. \$2.50 for 50.

Osage Orange. The cheapest hedge. Strong plants, \$2 per 100.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—We were very much pleased with the roses and magnolias. Yours truly,
BARNWELL, S. C., December 13, 1898. A. HOWARD PATTERSON.



CANNA.

BULBS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.

CANNAS.

10 cents each; 6 for 50 cents.

The following most desirable sorts have been selected by us as being best adapted to our climate and soil.

Charles Henderson. Flowers very large, brilliant red; compact grower; protuse bloomer; height 3 to 4 feet.

Egandale. Foliage dark, bronze-red; flowers rich vermilion-scarlet; height 3 feet.

Italia. Flowers very large; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal. The lower petal is usually 2 inches wide.

Florence Vaughan. This is the finest spotted

yellow variety yet sent out. A bright golden yellow, spotted with brilliant red; the flowers are of the largest size and of perfect form, and are borne in immense heads and in great profusion.

Maurice Musy. Rich, satiny vermilion scarlet, with broad, round petals. About 4 feet.

Queen Charlotte. Flowers very large; brilliant orange, scarlet center, broad golden belt.

FLOWERING CALADIUM.

One of the handsomest foliage plants in cultivation, with lily-like flowers. It is of easy culture, requiring only a good supply of water, and a rich, warm situation. The leaves are often 2 feet long, and about half as much in breadth. 25 cents each; \$1 for 5.

AMARYLLIS.

A royal family of bulbs with large umbels of magnificent lily-like flowers of largest size and richest coloring. Can be kept in pots the year round or planted out in open ground during summer. While growing give them all the sun and moisture possible; but while at rest give very little water or none at all. We have the white, red striped and dark striped at 40 cents each. Large bulbs.

Johnsonii. A strong growing sort with flower stalk two feet high, bearing 3 to 6 brilliant red flowers five inches in diameter, with a distinct white stripe in the center of each petal; very fine. 50 cents.

Lemon Lily. 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

Water Hyacinth. This singular plant may be seen floating on the surface of Florida waters. Its roots feed on the water. It grows to perfection in a tub nearly filled with rich earth well covered with water. Its blue flowers are delicate and pretty. Must be protected from the cold in this latitude. Three plants for 25 cents.

Nymphaea odorata (White Water-Lily). This beautiful native aquatic plant can be easily cultivated in an artificial pond, or tank or tub of water. It needs very rich earth, say one-half cow manure, if in a small tub, and shallow water until the leaves are well started. The roots should not freeze in winter. 20 cents each.

ROSES.

Our Roses are strong and stocky, varying from 10 to 24 inches, the most of them on their own roots.

Price, 25 cents each; five (your selection) and five (our selection) \$2.00.

'Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth, that soonest pass away.
The rose that lives its little hour,
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower."
—Bryant

WHILE our southern climate is very favorable to the highest development of the Rose, to attain the best results the plants must have careful attention in planting, pruning and cultivation. First, get good, strong plants, one or two years old. Never buy the bantlings; leave them to the tender care of an experienced nurse for a season. If you desire perfection of bloom, do not plant in close proximity to a building or tree.

CULTURE—Plant the bushes as soon as received. Dig holes full large, so that the roots will not be cramped; mix the top soil thoroughly with compost of rotten cow manure and rotten cotton seed, and after covering the roots and packing them with rich top earth an inch or two, fill the hole with the compost mixture. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised and broken roots. Cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to 6 inches in length. After the plants are set out, be sure that the earth is firmly packed around and among the roots with the feet or hands. Plant as deep as they grew in the nursery. Keep them well fertilized, and clear of weeds. Do not let your plants bloom the first season too freely. Cut back the bush every year after the first killing frost to 8 or 10 inches above the ground. Climbing Roses excepted. These require only the shortening of side branches without disturbing the main stem. Set budded Roses in the ground 2 inches below the buds.

Our Roses are all one and two years old, healthy, and of vigorous growth. They are outdoor grown and hardy. We do not allow our roses, when young and tender, to bloom, but keep the buds pinched off, making the bush strong and stocky.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS, —Trees and roses received and am well pleased with them. Will talk up your nursery among my friends
Yours truly,
CHAS. CRONENBERG.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18, 1900.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

TEA ROSES.

We consider the Tea Roses the most desirable section of the Everblooming Roses, as they are constantly in bloom from spring until frost. They are also remarkable for their fragrance, and give, altogether more satisfactory results in this climate than others.

Bride. A popular Rose. Pure white under glass, tinged with pink in the open air. Rather slow grower.

Bridesmaid. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding out of doors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free flowering and easily grown.

Bon Silene. Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; semi-double. Pretty in bud. Valuable for forcing.

Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose color, with delicately shaded amber center; large

globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and good bloomer.

Christine de Neue. Carmine, shaded rose; large. Handsome foliage, wax like flowers.

Devoniensis. White, with flesh center. One of the most popular of all the old Roses

Isabella Sprunt. Buds large and beautiful; color bright canary-yellow; free bloomer; very sweet tea scent.

Joseph Metral. Magenta, passing to cerise; fine Rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, with a rather creamy center; a very fine variety. The flowers are borne on long stems, making it a choice cut flower rose. Exquisite in bud or half blown flower.

Madam Elie Lambert. This is a superb, rich, new Rose, carrying such fine combinations of color that it is sure to please. It is so thick in petal as to resemble soft velvet to the touch. It belongs to the Tulip class; salmon pink, with the center of coppery rose, elegantly edged darker.



STAR OF LYON, OR "ÉTOILE DE LYON."

Mad. Abel Chateney. Very rich rose color, shaded salmon.

Madame Welche. Flowers have great depth and substance, and the buds are large, finely shaped. The color is a beautiful shade of soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center towards orange or coppery yellow, delicately tinged and clouded with a pale, ruddy crimson. Both flowers and buds are remarkably sweet. It is fine for the conservatory.

Meteor. A rich, velvety crimson, very bright and striking; a constant and profuse bloomer, and very sweet.

Niphotos. An elegant Tea Rose; very large and double; deliciously sweet; color pure snow white. It is highly valued for its lovely buds. To be grown under glass.

Perle des Jardins. Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful; highly perfumed. Its buds are hard to beat.

Papa Gontier. A grand red tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture (as dis-

tinged from velvety texture.) The bud is fine size and graceful form, and you would never suspect from it that the Rose is only semi-double. Extremely free, both in growth and bloom.

Marie Guillot. One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses which as yet has not been equalled by any Rose of its color; splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer Rose beds; color, pale yellow

La Princess Vera. An excellent variety for general planting; flowers very double and full; color pale rose, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Star of Lyon, or "Étoile de Lyon." This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow, a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced.



METEOR.

Sunset. Rich, tawney shade of saffron and orange, often shaded with gold and light crimson. A general favorite.

The Queen. Pure snow white; makes good, finely formed double buds, showing the center but slightly when fully open; the petals are thick and of good substance. Opens well, and is very sweet.

Maman Cochet. Is, without exception, the best new Rose introduced. Up to date it is the best of all pink Roses for planting in the garden or growing in the house; marvelous for exquisite form and color of its buds and open flowers. Old rosarians regard it with loving pride as a superb thoroughbred, and even stolid people exclaim over its beauty.

White Maman Cochet. It blooms all the time. While we give the honor of being the queen of all the pink garden roses to Maman Cochet, *White Maman Cochet* is easily the queen of all the white garden Roses. Many of the popular white Roses sink into insignificance when compared with this superb variety. Like the Bride the out edge of the petals are beautifully tinged with pink in open ground.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Under this head we list some of the best and most desirable of all the Roses. This class is mostly the result of crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and vice versa.

Captain Christy. One of the finest Roses we have. A clear, bright pink; waxy and chaste in appearance.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white, tinted rose, Excellent, like all La Frances.

Madame Caroline Testout. The petals are large and of the elegant La France form; exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silvery rose; color a brilliant satiny rose, deepening to clear red.

La France. Silvery peach; well known variety. Splendid for forcing.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France. Same as La France, except in color.

Striped La France. This Rose is a sport of La France, but if anything stronger in growth, with the same elegantly shaped bud, and the same beautiful full-blown flower. Most attractive and showy Tea Rose of recent introduction. A very free bloomer, every shoot producing a bud.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Strong, vigorous grower, but a rather shy bloomer. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; an excellent flower. Plant of dwarf habit.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Brilliant cherry red.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Very dark brownish crimson; velvety.



HER MAJESTY.



AMERICAN BEAUTY.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. Fine, satin rose; large.

COQUETTE DES ALPS. White, tinged with pale rose. Vigorous growth; very free bloomer. Very desirable.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. A grand, deep, rich red Rose; large and fragrant.

HER MAJESTY. A remarkably strong growing variety, often throwing up shoots 5 feet in length. The flowers are of unusual size, specimens having been exhibited that were fully 5 inches across. Of a bright, silvery rose color, and as near perfection as could be desired.

BALL OF SNOW (Boule de Neige). A finely formed, pure white Rose, occasionally shows light flesh when first opening. Beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged; flower of good size.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardest of the Everblooming Roses. Some of them bloom all sum-

mer, the flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler, and reaching perfection in autumn.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white; strong grower. One of the best spring Roses.

Souv. de la Malmaison. The flower is large and double to the center. Color pale flesh, clear and fresh. One of the best. Will attract attention anywhere.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

The flowers of this class are mostly of immense size. Among them are some of the most brilliant colors and best forms in our list. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only in spring, and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. We are sure the varieties here described will give entire satisfaction.

Eugene Furst. Undoubtedly one of the very best dark Roses of its class. In growth and foliage it is everything that could be

desired; strong and vigorous, with thick, healthy foliage. The flower is a beautiful shade of velvety crimson, with distinct shading of crimson maroon.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; rich; magnificent buds; free bloomer. One of the best. Valuable for forcing.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose, with crimson center; large.

MAGNA CHARTA. Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; the flower is extra large, and of fine form; a free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose; very large, shining foliage; wood smooth. By far the largest Rose in cultivation. A free bloomer.

VICKS CAPRICE. The flowers are large; ground color soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to a very great advantage, these desirable qualities making it a valuable variety for cutting.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

This class of Roses is of recent introduction, but deserving of general cultivation. They have a distinct growth, but are extremely dwarf, with graceful branches

elevated above the foliage, one shoot often bearing dozens of flowers. They are Ever-blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers throughout a long season.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers medium size and beautifully formed; color pearly white, with a vivid carmine-rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the Rose almost white; a constant bloomer. A desirable variety for cemeteries.

Mosella. Blooms in profuse clusters of three to five flowers, which are very double, ball shaped and open like a Camelia flower. The petals are tinted white, on beautiful light yellow ground, extending to the middle of the petals. The plant is dwarf, bushy and free blooming. It is sure to be a popular companion to the original Clothilde Soupert.

Pink Soupert. This bright new Rose is a very free flowering variety, much resembling *Hermosa*, but more double and flowering more freely; it shows the *Polyantha* blood in the full cluster of bloom, and it will make a handsome contrast bedded or grown with the *C. Soupert*. The flowers are not quite so large, full and handsome as our original *Soupert*, but fill a place because of their brightness and freedom. The habit of the plant is almost identical with *C. Soupert*.

CLIMBERS, NOISETTES, TEAS, AND OTHER PERPETUALS.

Climbing White Pet. It differs from all other climbing varieties, inasmuch that for rapidity of growth it has no equal in the climbing class. As a companion to *Crimson Rambler* this Rose is the equal, if not the superior, of that famous variety.

Climbing Meteor. This new Rose might properly be called a Perpetual Blooming General Jacqueminot. Though a sport from that finest of all Hybrid Teas, *Meteor*, it is much larger, and of a deeper, richer color, equalled only by the peerless *Jacqueminot*, and will produce twenty blossoms to *Jacqueminot's* one. It is a Rose which will make ten to fifteen feet growth in a season, and show a profusion of bloom every day. Foliage strong, healthy and luxuriant; Buds exquisite; flowers large, beautiful.

Gold of Ophir (Ophire). *Nasturtium* yellow, suffused with coppery red. One of the most beautiful of the Climbing Roses.

Cloth of Gold. Bright yellow, large, splendid flowers; very full, double and sweet.

Lamarque. Pale canary yellow, almost white; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; rapid climber.

MARECHAL NEIL. A beautiful, deep chrome-yellow; buds immense size, and exceedingly fragrant. It is considered the finest yellow Rose in existence.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; good form and of vigorous habit; flowers large and sweet scented.

REVE D'OR, or CLIMBING SAFRANO. Color orange yellow or rosy buff; good size; full and sweet. A grand climber.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. Of strong growth and climbing habit; color rich, coppery yellow, flushed with carmine, beautiful in bud; large size, fragrant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Spring Bloomers.

Crimson Rambler. Produces a profusion of small crimson flowers, in trusses; it is a very showy Rose while in bloom, during April and May, and is a vigorous-growing climbing Rose.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Pink Rambler. Identical with Crimson Rambler in growth, hardiness and richness of bloom. The color of flower is pure shiny rose; the half-opened bud brilliant light carmine. This beautiful variety is distinct and fully the equal of Crimson Rambler in every way. All the Ramblers grouped together will make a beautiful contrast.

White Rambler. A blood relation to Crimson Rambler. The habit of growth, manner of blooming and form of flowers is identical with that grand variety. The

flowers are superb, pure white in color, and are produced in splendid large clusters of the same distinct pyramidal form found in no other family of Roses, and being absolutely hardy it is the highest type of a white climbing Rose yet introduced.

Yellow Rambler. Flowers of a light yellow; has same habit as the Crimson Rambler.

Wichuriana, or the Memorial Rose. Flowers pure white, small and single; of trailing habit. Valuable for cemeteries, and on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage.

Messrs. H. J. and O. Brabham, Bamberg Nurseries, Bamberg, S. C.

DEAR SIRS:—Please allow me to thank you for the valuable peach tree that I bought from you. I can safely say it had at least a peek on it the first year, and I want at least two dozen of the same kind.

Yours respectfully,

JOE McCORMACK.

BAMBERG, S. C., July 15, 1901.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING,

Standard Pears, Apples and Strong-growing Cherries.....	20 feet apart each way.
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes..	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 12 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 by 2 feet apart.
Pecans.....	45 by 45 feet.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1,210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1,745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2,725
12 " "	300	3 " "	2,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divide into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

A Double Argument for **ROCK HILL WAGONS.**

There are two arguments for the use of **ROCK HILL One-Horse Wagons** :

Argument No. 1. Quality—Our first consideration.

Argument No. 2. Price—Low enough to sell, grade considered.

Now, MR. DEALER :—Just which one of these arguments interests you the most, is immaterial, so long as you get the advantage of *both*.

We are located within easy reach of the finest wagon timber in the Southern States, and our experience teaches us how to use it to the best advantage.

Our fine workmanship enables us to turn out these wagons at the lowest possible price, consistent with our Record for High Grade Work.

This unusual combination of **High Quality** and **Low Price** is an invincible argument for our wagons, and really leaves no excuse for putting up with inferior makes of wagons. It also means a big advantage to the dealer, for our wagons almost sell themselves, thereby enabling our agents to sell that many more.

Write to-day for our Agency, Terms and Prices.—They are the wagons to handle, if you wish to paralyze "the other fellow."

Listen What Some of Our Customers Say :

"We have sold a number of the Rock Hill Wagon Works Wagons, the past two years, and would say that they have practically given us no trouble at all, and we consider it a good and durable wagon and recommend them to the trade, as such." **RODDEY MERCT. CO.,** Rock Hill, S. C.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

"It is a splendid wagon, and shows up beautifully." **G. P. HOLLER,** Supt. Rock Hill Buggy Co.

"I believe it to be the best wagon on the market, at the price you ask for it, (\$35) I have used it two years every day, in my dray business, and my repair bill was only shrinking the tires, one time." **M. G. BRYANT,** Grocer, Rock Hill, S. C.

"I think it is the best wagon that I know of at the price—\$35." **L. M. DAVIS,** Grocer.

"Your wagon arrived to-day and shows up all O. K. I have sold it. Send me another by to-morrow's freight, just like it." **JNO. D. HARRISON,** Ridgeway, S. C.

"The wagon I bought of you two and a half years ago, has given splendid satisfaction in every respect. I have hauled over 2,000 pounds at a load frequently, over bad roads, without any visible damage. I believe it to be one of the best wagons on the market. The workmanship is complete, in every respect, and its durability unsurpassed." **E. B. COOK,** Grocer, Rock Hill, S. C.

"I have been using one of your Rock Hill Wagons for about a year, giving it the roughest kind of use, as a public dray wagon, and I think it is the best wagon that I know of at the price, namely, \$35. I would rather pay you \$35 for your Rock Hill Wagon, than pay \$25 for one of the many cheaper ones on the market. The repair bills on your wagons is almost nothing." **V. GORDON McFADDEN,** City Drayman.

Mr. W. A. Strother a dealer, at West Union, S. C., ordered one of our Rock Hill Wagons, and before he got it out of the depot one of his customers saw it and got him to order a duplicate shipped at once.

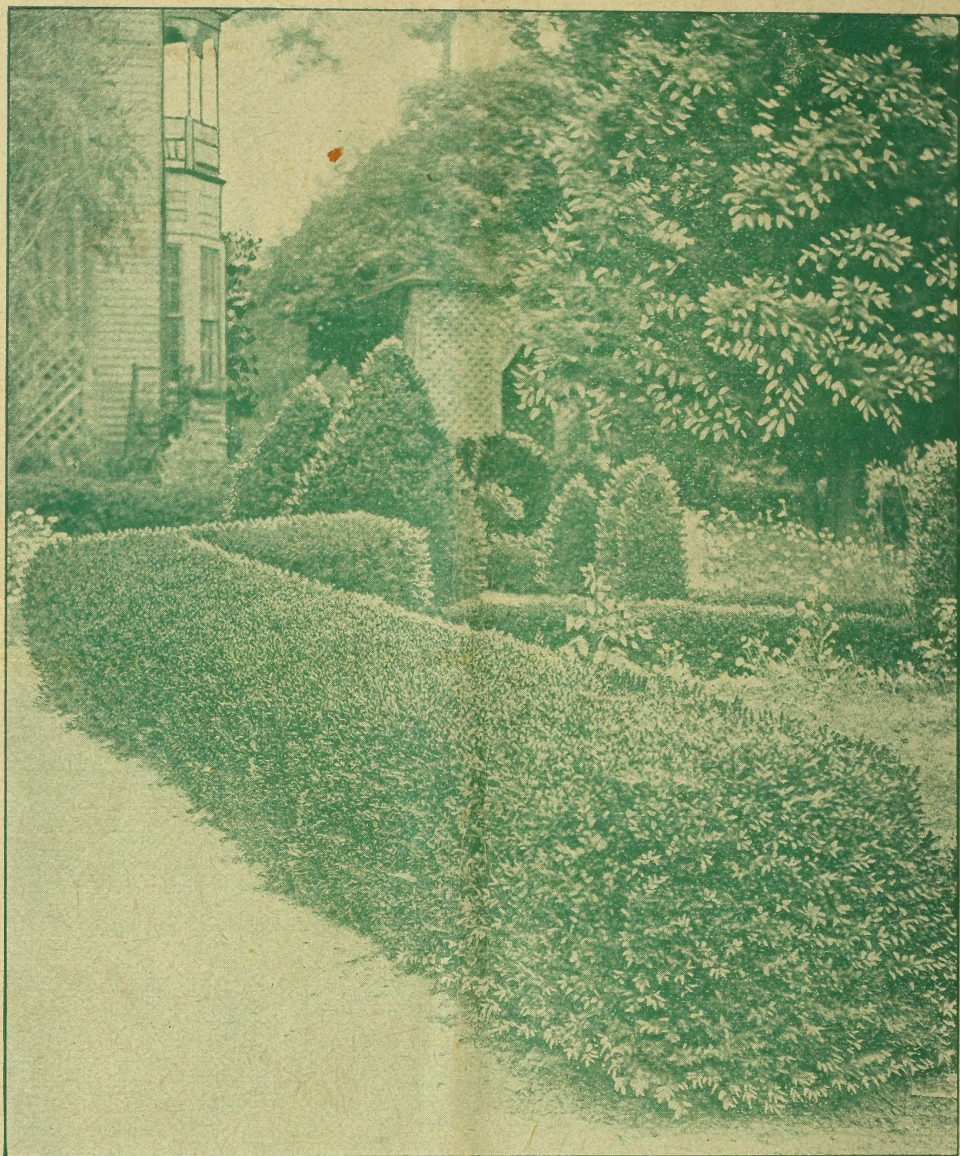
We are sending these wagons into the different sections of this State and Georgia, on their merits, and want first-class dealers everywhere to take the agency for them. We sold more one-horse **Rock Hill Wagons** last year, in this city, than all other makes combined.

With energy, brains, and some **Rock Hill Wagons**, a dealer can paralyze "the other fellow."

When the clock strikes every hour of the day, then is the time to order our **Rock Hill Wagons**. Yours for business,

THE ROCK HILL WAGON WORKS,

ROCK HILL, S. C., U.S.A.



TREE BOX HEDGE.

WISTARIA ON SUMMER HOUSE.

JAPANESE PINE.

BAMBERG NURSERIES,

H. J. and OTIS BRABHAM
Proprietors

BAMBERG, S. C.